

JAPANESE TO HOLD MASS MEETING

(From Saturday's Advertiser.)

We demand an immediate increase in the wages paid the Japanese laborers from \$18 a month to \$22.50 a month. From a resolution adopted at the Japanese meeting last night.

We are not considering any movement towards an increase of the wages paid the Japanese on the plantations. W. O. Smith, secretary of the Hawaiian Sugar Planters' Association.

The twenty-six Japanese who presented themselves at the meeting called for last night by Fred Makino and G. Negoro, to consider taking action to bring about an increase in the plantation laborers' wage scale, deliberated for a couple of hours and finally decided to call a mass meeting of the Japanese of Honolulu to adopt a resolution demanding from the planters an immediate increase in wages of twenty-five per cent. This increase is to do for a starter.

To prepare the resolution a committee of twenty was named, and these were instructed to make haste in the matter in order that the blow may be struck while the iron is hot. The resolution, which was debated over last night, will review the whole labor situation, compare the labor supply with the demand, present statistics of the cost of living in Hawaii now with the cost of the past several years, and will dwell with emphasis on the amount received by the plantation stockholders this year in the way of dividends and bond interest.

Last night's meeting, which was expected to have been several times better attended, was presided over by Mr. Makino, the secretary being Mr. Negoro. There were as many speakers to present reasons why wages should go up without delay as there were persons present, and the whole situation from the standpoint of the ones who expect to get the laborers' money after the laborers have earned it, was gone over. There was some reference to the right of the laborer to the whole fruit of his toil and some declaiming against the unearned riches of the capitalist, but on the whole neither socialism nor demagoguery was very evident. The speakers didn't want the laborers to get all the sugar profits, only twenty-five per cent. more than they have been getting. There was no reference beyond the vaguest of any threat to agitate a strike.

The date for the mass meeting, which is to be held at Ania Park, was not set, but it will be some time in the near future if arrangements are possible.

Jiji Advises a Strike.

The Nippon Jiji, the Honolulu organ of the Japanese radicals, is advising the Japanese laborers to either strike for bigger wages or do less work than they are doing for their present pay. The Jiji editorially expresses a preference for the latter course, although quoting from the campaign speeches of President Roosevelt and President-elect Taft to show that a strike is proper on the part of laborers in industrial disputes.

The paper compares the average pay of the Japanese, \$18 a month, to the pay of the Portuguese and Spanish laborers, \$22.50 a month and a house and an acre of land, claiming that the Japanese does as much as the white laborer. On this showing the Jiji editorially advises his countrymen to do only half as much work each day as they have been doing and thus equalize matters. In this way, he argues, the plantations will be forced to give the higher wages demanded.

"The people in one voice demand better pay," he says in concluding his article, "and the voice of the people is the voice of God. If the planters refuse to listen to the voice of the people, upon them will descend the curse of God."

No Increase Contemplated.

The trustees of the Planters' Association held a meeting yesterday morning, but, according to the report given out by W. O. Smith, the secretary, the meeting had to do only with questions of the tariff. No question of Japanese wages was considered.

"We are aware of the present agitation among the Japanese," said Mr. Smith yesterday afternoon, "but we do not think it will amount to anything. Yes, I know that one Japanese paper is advising the laborers to strike, but the matter has not been taken up by us in any way. We are not considering any movement toward an increase in the wages paid the Japanese on the plantations."

In an afternoon paper, Mr. Smith is quoted as stating that "the labor situation looks encouraging from the work that Mr. Trenor is doing to obtain European labor from the mainland."

Meeting Was Not Representative.

The meeting held by the Japanese last night was not one representative of the leading elements among the Honolulu Japanese, the majority of whom are not in favor of meeting the present situation with any talk of strikes or with any arbitrary demands. Those present last night were for the most part representatives of the Nippon Jiji and local hotelkeepers. No prominent Japanese merchants or professional men were there.

The Japanese community is united in the belief that an increase in the wages of the plantation laborers must be made, but the majority wish to settle the matter in a diplomatic way and in a manner to avoid even the appearance of trouble.

Chief Officer Thomson, formerly of the Enterprise, now occupies a similar position on the steamer Hyades, which has been chartered by the Matson company to run between Puget Sound, Honolulu and San Francisco.

FERN'S REMARK ABOUT PAVEMENTS

(From Saturday's Advertiser.)

Just what the road building policy of the coming municipal regime may be is uncertain, for at last night's meeting of the County Board of Supervisors Mr. Fern, Mayor-elect, made a remark to the effect that the new Board of Supervisors would not do much wooden block pavement building.

The matter came up through a discussion over the offer of a contractor for the patent concrete-mixer and engine which were used in the construction of the Queen street section of concrete and wood block pavement. Chairman Hustace presented the offer. Some members were in favor of disposing of the mixer because the engine had not worked satisfactorily and the county would be better off without it. Mr. Archer could not see where the county would benefit, as it might have to buy a new one. It was suggested that perhaps the men who ran the engine or tried to fix it did not understand it. Some other mechanic might get the hang of it better. It was decided to keep the machine. Then Mr. Fern made his remark about eliminating such expensive road work during his two years as mayor. However, Mr. Fern winked one eye when he said it.

A special appropriation of \$1500 to finish curbing upper Fort street sidewalks, as well as those on Punchbowl street and Sheridan street, was asked for by Mr. Dwight, and allowed, on condition that the work be done before the new board comes into office.

Mr. Archer said that Makiki residents wanted the services of the Hawaiian band for the little park at the corner of Wilder avenue and Punahou street. There was no bandstand in the park, but if the band would be loaned for concerts in the park they asked that an electric light be raised in the center of the park. The board gave permission to have the band there once or twice a month, probably on Thursday evenings. It was stated that if the board allowed the band to play there the residents will erect a bandstand.

Permission was given to contractor Fred Harrison to do some blasting in the lot on the Ewa side of the O'Neill building on King street. He is requested to put up a bond of \$10,000.

Mr. Harvey said the Kalihii residents wanted the band to play at the new Kalihii park, but as there was no lights in the park the matter was set over until January to be dealt with by the new board.

Mr. Fern expressed the opinion that the band should play at the departure of Inter-Island steamers occasionally. Another request for the loan of the band came from Mr. Fern on behalf of President Mark Robinson of the Board of Health for a luau which is to be given at the Boys' Home, Kalihii, in the near future. The request was granted.

Superintendent Frazee of the electric light department said the new fire boxes would be installed before the next meeting.

Superintendent of Public Works Marston Campbell notified the board that Fort street makai of Christy lane is to be widened, and he asked that curbing be put in by the county. The report of Sheriff Iauka, showing police arrests and convictions for November, was presented, read and placed on file.

County Engineer Gere, in a communication dated December 8, said that the owners of property on the west side of Waipahu culvert would accept \$60 cash in payment of damages sustained by buildings resulting from the raising of the grade. Another communication of a later date from some of the owners, however, stated that they would take \$100, as the county had cut a ditch through their private property. The matter was referred to the County Attorney.

The next meeting of the board will be held the day before Christmas to pass on payrolls for road workers so that they will have Christmas money. Appropriations for the first half of December were passed as follows: Kapoli Park, \$184.50; fire department, \$177.85; electric light department, \$373.28; police and fire alarm system, \$62.50; fire boxes, \$32.50; police department, \$3312.50; keepers of parks, \$100; County Engineer, \$212.50; County Attorney, \$440; County Clerk, \$170; road department, \$660; garbage department, \$132.50; Hawaiian band, \$675; County Attorney, \$15. Total, \$8148.30.

Bills for November were ordered paid as follows: Waimanalo road district, \$31.65 and \$15; County Engineer, \$84.92; Waimanalo road district, \$59.55; election expense, \$10.25; County Clerk, \$77.30; garbage department, \$273.94; road department, \$399.28 (taxes); road department (general), \$797.07; electric light department, \$720.59; for water wheel, \$319.13; police and fire alarm system, \$96.13; fire boxes, \$1576.69; fire department, \$599.78; police department, \$999.71; Waimanalo road district, \$444.85; keepers of parks, \$160.

TREASURER'S REPORT FOR NOVEMBER.

Receipts.
Cash on hand November 2, 1908.....\$18,154.71
From Election Expenses.....625.00
From Excavator Department.....119.00
From Garbage Department.....681.45
From Police Realizations.....14.00
From Road Department.....367.50
From Territory of Hawaii.....72,000.00
Total receipts.....\$91,961.66

Disbursements.
Attorney's Office.....\$1,287.45
Auditor's Office.....316.95
Clerk's Office.....475.25
Ewa Road District.....2,520.34
Electric Light Department.....1,873.10
Engineer's Department.....520.29
Fire Department.....4,205.55
Garbage Department.....1,410.73
Hawaiian Band.....1,437.50
Kapoli Park.....690.75
Keepers of Parks.....209.01
Koolauloa Road District.....1,775.47
Koolauloa Road District.....2,083.37
Police Department.....7,565.31
Police and Fire Alarm System.....177.34
Road Department.....19,557.48
Sheriff and Deputies.....815.00
Treasurer's Office.....325.90
Waianae Road District.....750.00
Waialua Road District.....2,099.74
Coroner's Fees.....42.00

A BLIND PIG AT ARTILLERY CAMP

Other things besides subterranean lakes of water have been found out at the Artillery reservation at Waikiki. License Inspector Fennell found the Artillerymen selling a liquor at the post canteen that has Primo almost distanced when it comes to the amount of alcohol contained in it. The stuff was sold under the name of Malt. It was made in San Francisco and seems to have been made especially strong.

The Engineers had scarcely arrived here and established their post at Waikiki, before the camp canteen started up a brisk business. Sales were not confined to members of the Artillery service. Anyone who had the price could buy. The stuff sold, soon acquired a reputation, and business was good. Inspector Fennell's attention was called to it and he had some sample bottles of the goods purchased. These were analyzed for their alcohol contents by Food Commissioner Duncan and were found to contain 5.12 per cent. of alcohol, about sixty per cent. more than Primo beer.

Fennell reported to the License Board and a letter was sent to Major Winslow acquainting him with the facts, and pointing out the scope of the board's authority under the law. Major Winslow at once had a conference with Chairman Ballentyne, and agreed that such things ought not to be. Accordingly orders were issued stopping the sale of this so-called Malt. An order for a hundred and fifty barrels of the stuff which had gone forward to San Francisco was countermanded by cable.

It is believed by some that the manufacture and sale of this "Malt" is simply a scheme to get around the prohibition act of Congress in its application to the sale of liquors at canteens. At any rate, no more Malt.

Curiously enough the Board of License Commissioners were not the only ones who had samples of this grog analyzed for its alcohol content. The Brewery people thought they saw business in supplying the canteen with Malt. If Malt was what they wanted and what they were authorized to sell. Samples were given them to show the kind of goods wanted. They had it analyzed to see just what it contained, and they almost had heart failure when they found that it had nearly sixty per cent. more alcohol in it than their own Primo beer.

M'CANDLESS FILES HIS PLEA IN BAR

In the suit of the Dowsett Company Ltd. vs. L. L. McCandless to quiet title the defendant has filed a plea in bar setting up that the title to the land in question was settled by the decision with the ejectment proceeding of L. L. McCandless vs. Honolulu Plantation Company and Woodlawn Fruit Company. The defendants in that case, it is alleged, were the tenants of the Dowsett Company and served formal notice on the Dowsett Company, their landlord, to come in and defend, and the Dowsett Company did come in and defend.

Among the arrivals by the Lurline were Mr. and Mrs. Robert Lincoln Lippitt of Providence, Rhode Island. Mr. Lippitt is a leading stockholder in the Woonsocket Mills.

	Amount
County Office Rent.....	150.00
Election Expenses.....	340.55
Kailani Tract.....	208.82
Leahi Home.....	125.00
Outstanding Warrants, 1907.....	2.00
Poundmaster, payroll.....	30.00
Supervisors, salary of.....	337.50
Witness Fees.....	23.20
Total disbursements.....	\$51,354.20

Balance cash on hand November 30, 1908.....\$40,607.46

	Amount
Bal. Cash on Hand Nov. 20, '08.....	\$41,877.00
Nov. 30, '08.....	\$112.00
Disbursements.....	452.00
Nov. 30, '08.....	190.00
Waianae.....	3362.81
Waialua.....	16.00
Koolauloa.....	131.84
Koolauloa.....	51.13
Outstanding Warrants.....	1.40
Total.....	\$14,832.01

COUNTY OF OAHU. Report for the Month of November, 1908.

Treasurer's Report for the Month of November, 1908.
Cash on Hand Nov. 1, 1908.....\$8601.00
Nov. 30, 1908.....3362.81
Waianae.....16.00
Waialua.....131.84
Koolauloa.....51.13
Outstanding Warrants.....1.40
Total.....\$14,832.01

Road Tax Fund.

	Amount
Balances on hand November 30, 1908.....	\$6187.00
District of Honolulu.....	6187.00
District of Ewa and Waianae.....	3452.99
District of Waialua.....	1824.31
District of Koolauloa.....	819.02
District of Koolauloa.....	665.33
Outstanding Warrants.....	1.40
Total.....	\$12,980.03

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THE COLLEGE OF HAWAII

What was declared to be one of the most interesting and valuable addresses ever given at the Commercial Club luncheon was that of President Gilmore of the College of Hawaii at the lunch hour yesterday. It was on the subject of the College of Hawaii, its scope, purposes and ideals.

The attendance was excellent, nearly every table in the large diningroom being filled. The address was listened to with marked attention, and President Gilmore was heartily applauded at its conclusion.

Mr. James Wakefield of the club presided and introduced President Gilmore, and among others at the president's table were W. R. Castle, E. J. Lowrey, Lloyd Childs and W. R. Castle, Jr., of Harvard University.

In beginning his address President Gilmore said it was pertinent to review briefly the enactments of Congress upon which the college is founded. In 1862, while the country was plunged in the bitterness of war, Senator Morrill of Vermont had the far-sighted wisdom to see the outcome and that after the close of the conflict the country would respond as never before to the call of the industries of agriculture, manufacturing and commerce upon which the nation's wealth and prosperity is based. He saw the great need of training in the practical activities of life, urged Congress to make provision for the establishment of institutions whereby all men could receive training in these activities, by which progress in affairs is made. On July 2 of that year President Lincoln signed the land grant act, which is no doubt one of the greatest landmarks in the history of education. This enactment provided for:

"The endowment, support and maintenance of at least one college where the leading object shall be, without excluding other scientific and classical studies, and including military tactics, to teach such branches of learning as are related to agriculture and the mechanic arts." In order to promote the liberal and practical education of the industrial classes in the several pursuits and professions of life."

College Has Broad Scope.

The speaker called attention to two or three parts of this law as having special emphasis on the work of the College of Hawaii. In the first place it should be noted, he said, "That these colleges established in all the states and territories are not primarily for the purpose of teaching agriculture alone, for the law specifically provides that other scientific and classical studies shall not be excluded. Moreover, the law specifically provides that those subjects be taught that relate to agriculture and the mechanic arts, thus very materially broadening the scope of learning for which provision was made. In the third place, the object of the law was to promote the liberal and practical education of all classes. The development of the College of Hawaii will be worked out along these broad lines.

The Moneys Available.

The president then called attention to the moneys available for the work of the college. "The College of Hawaii does not directly benefit from the land grant act of 1862, because, being a Territory and having no Senators and Representatives in Congress, no appropriation of land can be made by the Federal government. However, it was seen in 1890 that the proceeds from the sale of the land grants was not sufficient to sustain the broad fields of work into which the various colleges were entering. Senator Morrill, therefore, proposed to augment the resources of the various colleges by appropriating from the treasury funds \$25,000 to each college established on the land grant of '62. From this fund the college benefit directly. In 1907 these colleges had grown beyond their resources and another act passed Congress, known as the Nelson amendment, by which each college should receive an additional benefit. This fund, in 1911, will amount to \$25,000, and with the Morrill act of 1890 will entitle the college to an appropriation from the Federal government of \$50,000.

Legislature Must Provide Buildings.

It should be noted here that the uses to which these funds may be put are specific and clearly defined. No part of them can be used for the purchase of buildings, furniture or land. They shall be spent each year for instruction in specified subjects relating to the applied sciences, agriculture and mechanic arts and for the purchase of books and apparatus for such instruction. It will be seen therefore that the progress of the college is quite materially in the hands of the Legislature for the college will have to look to it for its buildings, furniture and lands in accordance with its needs.

The Manoa Valley Site.

At its last session the Legislature appropriated \$25,000 for the establishment of a college temporarily on grounds near the High School where it is now located. The Board of Regents, however, are looking forward to its removal to a more permanent and practicable site in Manoa valley and to this end are looking to the Legislature for the necessary appropriation to make the establishment of the college on its permanent grounds, possible.

A College for Service.

The speaker then turned to the ideals upon which the college is to work out its plans, saying that in all enterprises of this kind, ideals are necessary in order to mold the policy of the college. In this respect the speaker mentioned four corner stones of the college's outlook: First, that it stands for the highest type of service in the community. The speaker referred to his experience in other countries, noting that in some countries the ideal of education was culture and in others it stood for scholarship but in the United States he said the ideal of scholarship and of culture were both bound in the higher ideal of service. The College of Hawaii especially desires to be serviceable in the intellectual, moral and industrial uplift of the Territory. In the second place, the president said that it was now recognized that all subjects by which an honorable living was obtained and by which human

progress is made has educational value when reduced to pedagogical form. In former times it was believed that men could be trained and educated only in terms of the classics, philosophy, mathematics and the like, but now it is recognized that men can be educated in terms of the industrial activities in our midst as well. In the next place the speaker claimed that the two inseparable functions of a college of this kind are instruction and research. This is especially pertinent because this is an age of progress in all lines of learning and endeavor and the institution of higher learning that does not foster the discovery of the new truths and underlying principles as well as the dissemination of knowledge is fulfilling only a part of its destiny. That the College of Hawaii should engage in and permit the spirit of research is especially desirable because we are located in an environment that is most inviting in this respect. Here we find a field of research in biology and in industrial affairs almost wholly untouched by the scientist and many problems remain unsolved. The strength and lasting quality of materials, the duty and application of water and the many phases of agricultural activity are open fields for investigation.

To Include All Tropical Ideals.

To sum up the ideals of the college it was the president's hope that the institution might fully supplement the type of education carried on in the institutions of the mainland and further the interest and activities peculiar to the tropics. Although we are situated in the tropics yet our climate is such as to promote study; indeed in no part of the tropical world is the environment so attractive for this purpose as Hawaii.

More Than an Agricultural College.

The speaker then called attention to the fact that the College of Hawaii is more than an agricultural college. Although there is little in a name yet the college stands for all of the lines of instruction provided for in the act on which it is founded.

Practical Application.

In order to illustrate the spirit of breadth and practicality on which the college is laid out, charts illustrating the engineering course and the course in home economics were shown. It was evident from these exhibits that the college is laying its work out on practical lines and those that will be of utility to the commercial and intellectual activities of the community. In addition to these courses, courses in agriculture and general science are also given. In order to carry out the instructions in these courses, the laboratories and lecture-rooms will be equipped with apparatus and machinery of practical types. For instance, it was shown that testing machines and instruments of precision would be used in the engineering department, upon which materials used in any of the industries in the Islands could be actually tested out, and all interested in such work were invited to make use of the college equipment.

The Building Plans.

A part of the president's talk of no less interest than the rest was the exhibit of studies and plans of the layout of buildings in Manoa Valley. These, he said, were mere suggestions, but the fact is that a definite plan to which the college could work is essential, and, moreover, the area that is available lends itself to produce one of the most attractive college campuses in the country. It is hoped that in this plan an arrangement that would lend itself to the growth of the college for the next seventy-five years would be adopted; furthermore, that a style of architecture should be adopted that would be altogether pleasing and attractive beyond the life of the present generation. The College of Hawaii occupies a unique position in this respect, as it has the opportunity to start its development and growth on the basis of a definite plan. Most of the mainland colleges have not availed themselves of this opportunity.

An Asset of the Community.

Lastly, the speaker emphasized the fact that the College of Hawaii is a part of the interests of the community and Territory, and that no citizen of the Territory could shirk the responsibility of a part ownership in this institution. Moreover, he said, the College of Hawaii is in every business sense an investment, and though its returns may not be in the form of gold or tangible property, yet the returns on this investment are no less permanent in the form of an intellectual, moral and industrial uplift in the community.

SHOOTING AFFRILY

EARLY THIS MORNING

YEE SHOT HIMSELF

Yee Sung Sil, a Korean cook, employed by J. R. Hornberger, of Anapuni street, was shot at half past one o'clock this morning during a fight at the corner of Makiki and Wilder avenue, his assailant being another Korean. The shooter emptied a six-shooter in his attempt to murder, but only one bullet took effect, that piercing the right side, glancing around the ribs. Following the shooting, the man with the gun attempted to finish his job by pounding the wounded man on the head with the butt of the weapon. He broke several teeth and inflicted a number of severe scalp wounds.

The affray took place in front of the residence of H. P. Denison, the inmates of the house being aroused by the shots. A telephone message was sent to the police by Mr. Denison, while he was phoning the wounded man crawling up on his lanai and calling for help. The assailant ran away when he saw that attention was attracted.

The wounded Korean was taken by the police patrol to the Queen's Hospital, where his injuries were pronounced not necessarily fatal. At the hospital the Korean gave the police the name of his assailant, who will probably be arrested early this morning and charged with attempted murder.

No Opium in Chamberlain's Cough Remedy.

There is not a particle of opium or other narcotic in Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, and never has been since it was first offered to the public. It is as safe a medicine for a child as for an adult. For sale by all dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., agents for Hawaii.

APPROVE THE SCHEME IF---

Fred L. Waldron, who looks upon the proposal from the standpoint of a dealer in fruits, and Byron O. Clark, representative of those who grow the fruits of Oahu, are both decidedly in favor of a union of the pineapple growers of Hawaii and the orange growers of California for the marketing of the Hawaiian fruits, if the union is possible. In the case of Mr. Waldron, the "if" looms large as a factor in the case.

"I think there could be no better way of having our pineapples 'handled,'" is Mr. Waldron's opinion, "but the sooner we forget about a possible steamship line between here and San Pedro the better. It isn't possible under present trade conditions to run such a line. There is no freight to be brought here from San Pedro and there is not enough fruit to make up the necessary amount of return cargo. As things are now, we are in as good a position to supply Los Angeles with goods as that city is to supply us—a little better, I think. San Francisco is our marketing point, and the exchange could distribute for us from there just as well as from San Pedro."

"I am afraid there is not much foundation in the talk of the California Fruit Growers' Exchange taking a Hawaiian local exchange into their combination, however. I am in close touch with the California people and I haven't heard a word about any such proposal. It might be done, of course, and if it could be, there is no better way possible for us to have our fruits put on the market. The California exchange is one of the most successful and best-managed concerns of its kind in the world, and, if the members wanted to, our pineapple crop could be marketed by them quickly, economically and with a minimum of trouble. But, as I say, I am afraid there is not very much ground for the statement that the exchange has offered to take the pineapple men in."

"My dealings with the California fruit men are in the purchase of oranges and lemons, which I buy on the basis of the prices received by the exchange in the Eastern markets. Just now citrus fruits are down, but after the New Year the prices will commence to go up until a tiptop price will be asked about April 1. Then is the off season in California, and I have contended for a long time that if attention were given here to citrus fruits and the crops brought into the market about the middle of March or the first of April, which I believe is possible, the profits in the mainland market for lemons and oranges would put the profits on pineapples in the shade."

"Another thing that I have always thought," continued Mr. Waldron, "is that the fruit trade necessities of Hawaii will bring quick transportation facilities that will settle at the same time the question of transportation for tourists, but things are coming our way so well now that I think that the transportation question is going to be settled very shortly."

Mr. Clark Enthusiastic.

"I have been contending for years that if we could get into connection with the California fruit growers and be assisted by them into their markets, all our talk of overproduction and glutted markets would be speedily ended," said Mr. Clark.

"I was a member of the first fruit exchange in California, nearly thirty years ago. That exchange failed and subsequent exchanges and unions failed, until out of repeated failures came the present exchange, which is one of the best in the world. If we could be taken into that exchange we would have at once at our hand a perfect fruit-marketing organization. It could handle our pineapples much more economically than any organization we could form locally."

"If the chance is given to us to have a share in the exchange, I would advise taking up the offer without a moment's hesitation."

SHOOTING AFFRILY

EARLY THIS MORNING

YEE SHOT HIMSELF

If the story of Paik Woon Ki, as told to Chief of Detectives Kalakilla, is to be believed, Yee Sung Si, who was shot in the side early yesterday morning in front of Harry Denison's house, performed that feat himself.

About 1:30 yesterday morning Yee Sung Si and Paik Woon Ki, had an altercation and the wounded man claims that Ki drew a revolver and fired six times at him, only one bullet taking effect. Then Yee Sung claims that Ki pounded his head with the butt of the gun.

Ki was located by the police yesterday forenoon. He said that he was out looking for his wife and came across Yee Sung Si in Makiki and they had a row about the woman. Ki claims that Yee Sung pulled the gun and that he grappled with him to get possession of it. During the fight both went to the ground and during this time the gun was discharged, but by the hand of Yee Sung, so Ki alleges. He admits, however, that he was a mass of bruises.

At the time that Ki was arrested he had a revolver in his pocket with five chambers empty. The police also found a butcher knife yesterday morning where the fight took place. Ki is held for investigation.

The Mauna Kea arrived yesterday morning from Hilo and was ports, one of the roughest trips she has experienced. The boat was unable to touch at Lahoeohoe either way. Deck passengers for that port had to be carried on to Hilo.